LIST II RESELVED TEATINGS INTEREST AND T VIEW

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASEAU STS. AMUSEMENTS TO-MORBOW EVERING BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Rough DIAMOND-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Walter Tyrrell-Tre

BURBON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Last Man-Lava-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-HUSBAND FOR NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE, Breadway- ONEY MOON-BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Songs at the Weish Digiting als—Grand Aquania, or Ocean Gar GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREIS. 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAP MINSTREIS-DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM. MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway-Nagno Melopies

EMPIRE HALL, 504 Broadway PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Powteenth at ORATORIO - CONCERT

New York, Sunday, October 11, 1857.

The News.

Advices from Kansas, dated at Leavenworth on the 8th inst., received at Washington, state that the democrats had carried the Legislature, and that it was believed Ransom had been elected to Congress. Accounts from St. Louis, of last evening, however, state that according to the estimate of free State men the republicans will have 24, and the democrats 15 members in the Legislature. Parrott is also said to have defeated Ransom by several thousand votes.

At our laste counts from Harrisburg the House had not succeeded in passing a bill legalizing bank suspension in that State. The Governor of Virginia prohibited the notes of the Bank of Kanawha being received in payment of money due the State. The Bank of South Carolina is reported to have suspended yesterday.

The East River Bank closed its doors yesterday. The bills, which hare secured by State six per cent stocks, will be received as usual by the other city

The difficulty with the laborers at the Bergen Hill tunnel was brought to an end yesterday by their being paid off. Operations on the tunnel have been suspended for some days past, but will be resumed

as soon as circumstances will permit.

The Seventh Senatorial District Know Nothing Convention met last night at No. 435 Fourth avenue and nominated John L. Riker, of the Twelfth ward. as their candidate for Senator. The vote stood:-

B. Steward

There was a strong effort made to postpone nominating, with a view to making some arrangement with the republicans so as to have but one ticket; but the ultra Americans finally succeeded in effecting the nomination of Mr. Riker. The districts comprises the Twelfth, Ninteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards.

The ship Sultana, which arrived at New Orleans yesterday, reports having seen four bodies and a piece of wreck on the 23d ult , off the coast of North Carolina. The bedies were supposed to be those of passengers lost by the disaster to the Central

Despatches received at Washington from Commo. dore Armstrong, dated Shanghae, July 15, state that the Chinese and Portuguese had had an engagement at Ningpo, which resulted in favor of the former. who destroyed the Portuguese vessels, but committed po outrages on other foreign shipping. No fear of any further disturbance was entertained, as quiet obstructions to commercial pursuits at Shanghae. where everything remained tranquil. Some of the senior officers of the San Jacinto had been suffering from peculiar climatic disease, which induced dore Armstrong to leave Hong Kong and seek a colder climate. The change had proved be neficial. The Levant had been ashore, but with assistance from the San Jacinto had been got off without having sustained any apparent damage.

Our Berlin correspondence, which we publish in extense this morning, will be found extremely in-The Evangelical Alliance at Berlin had created quite a sensation in Germany, and was looked upon by the religious world as an event of great importance. Much good is expected to result from its deliberations. The attendance was quite large, 1,254 members being present at the Con ference, of which thirty-five were from the United States. Mr. Wright, the American Minister, gave a dincer to the American members, at the Hotel d' Angleterre. Our correspondent gives a résumé of the proceedings of the Conference. In another column will be found the report

of the Select Committee of the English House of Commons appointed to consider the state of the British possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Compasy. The committee, it will be seen, recommended the cession to Canada of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, and the termination of the connection of the Hudson Bay Company with Vancouver's Island. As to the extensive region in Rupert's Land and the Indian territory, they think that, both in regard to the interests of th fur trade and the Indian population, it is desirable that the Hudson Bay Company should contique to enjoy the exclusive privileges which they now possess. Whilst on this subject, we may state that at a meeting held in Toronto, at the close of last month, strong resolutions were propos ed insisting that every part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay corporation should be thrown open to commercial enterprise and traffic, and repudiating any compromise of the question such as that proposed by this report. One of the speakers went so far as to say that he trusted the remonstrances embodied in the resolu tions would be acceded to by the British government for if not, the colonies would probably take example from the pages of history, and take by force that which they now demanded as a right. This sen timent was enthusiastically applauded by the

The Paris Presse of September 21 contains a long article about the affairs of Kansas and slavery. The writer approves the course of the abolitionistfor having abandoned the ideas of emancipation by violence, and adopting that of compensating the owners of slaves. He is of opinion that the oppo sition manifested against free trade by the Cor vention held in Knoxville is merely a threat against the Northern States.

A prize fight between two pugilists, named Horrigan and Lazarus, was fought in Canada, nearly Specific Buffalo, yesterday afternoon, and resulted teawn battle. The contest lasted two hours and forty-ave minutes, during which 128 rounds were fought. This is the second fight between these parties whain a short time. In the first one

Horrigan was defented.

A fire occurred in the drying house of Mr. Schull at Paterson, N. J., last evening, which, with an un occupied building, was entirely consumed.

Francis Haines appeared before the Recorder yes terday, and made an affidavit that he disposed of a stock of groceries in September to William Bruce, for which he received in payment three promissory notes of \$200 each, purporting to be endorsed by J. O. Stevens, of Brooklyn, the signatures on which that gentleman propounced to be false. The case

was set down for Tuesday, and Mr. Bruce was permitted to depart on his parole of honor, his counsel pledging himself to have the accused at hand when required.

equired.

The examination before the Recorder into a charge of alleged robbery of \$5,000 worth of English bank notes, preferred by Nathan Levins against Israel Steinhardt (both of them European brokers), but which is proved to have been a conspiracy to defraud Steinhardt of his money, was postponed till Monday, in order to give counsel for the accesed time to prepare affidavits. Levins, a Jew named Korouski, and a Tombs shyster, are in custody, the former charged with larceny and the latter with attempting

to compound a felony. From the report of the City Inspector, it appear that there were 458 deaths in the city during past week, an increase of 16 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. Cholera infantum has nearly disappeared, after having raged virulently among children during the summer months. Only 28 cases are reported by the City Inspector as having occurred during the week. Diseases of the tomach, bowels, and other digestive organs show a slight decreace. Complaints of the lungs, throat, &c., are again becoming more prevalent, as is usually the case at this season of the year. The num, ber of deaths of children of ten years of age and under during the week was 270, against 288 the week previous. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the last two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes :-

Week ending Oot. 3......75 69 156 143 442 Week ending Oot. 10......77 102 158 121 458

without me	principal	causes o	r death	were to
following :-				
			-Week	ending
				Oct. 1
Consumption			68	
Convalsions (inf	autile)		36	
Innammation of	the lungs.		17	1
Inflammation of	brain		1	0.50,00
Scarlet feve			8	
Marasmus (unfat	ottie)		37	3
Dropey in the he	ad		18	1
Measles			6	7
Croup			8	
Cholers infantus			42	9
Bronchitte				C-11 35
Diarrhose			0.4	
O		*********		
There were	also 10 de	eaths of c	ongestion	of th

brain, 11 of dysentery, 3 of typhus fever. 7 of disease of the heart, 7 of hooping cough, 10 of inflammation of the bowels, 3 of scrofula, 8 of teething, premature births, 35 stillborn, and 16 from violent

The following is a classification of the diseases and the number of deaths in each class of disease

during the week:-	
Oct. 3.	Oct. 10.
Boses, joints, &c 2	8
Brain and nerves 88	81
Generative organs 4	4
Heart and blood vessels	10
Laugs, throat, &c	116
Old ago 9	4
SEID, &C., and eruptive levers	14
Stillborn and premature births 37	44
Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs . 148	131
Uncertain seat and general fevers 32	47
Unknown 1	-
Urinary organs 8	4
Total	158
The number of deaths compared with the	corres-
ponding weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as foll	ows :-

 Week anding Oci.
 13,1858.
 886

 Week anding Oci.
 11,1856.
 854

 Week ending Oci.
 8,1847.
 442

 Week onding Oci.
 10,1847.
 458
 The nativity table gives 313 natives of the United States, 90 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, 11 of England, 3 of Scotland, 2 of British America, and the balance

of various European countries. The cotten market was quiet yesterday, and sales trifling. while prices were unsettled and more or less nominal, quotations being much influenced by cash and time payenu. Flour was dull, and for common and medium grades from So. a 10c. per bbl. lower, while sales were made to a moderate extent. Wheat was also irregular and easier for common grades, while sales were moderate at \$1 15 a \$1 22% for common to good Southern red; white db. was quiet at \$1 30 a \$1 35, while a small lot of choice sold at \$1 30, and white Michigan at \$112. Corn was beary, with light sales at 65 %c. a 66c from store, and at No. a 68c. delivered. Rye was quiet at 70c. Pork was tel, with rales of small lots mess at \$22 and of prime at \$18. Sugars were dull and inactive. The sales were con fined to about 150 bhds. Cubs muscovado, chiefly on privaie terms. Coffee was quiet. Freights were without change of importance, and engagements moderate.

The Struggle of Banks and Merchants. The failure of the Illinois Central and of seve-

ral important mercantile firms naturally closed the most disastrous week of the financial revulsion. Whatever regret the suspension of old and indisputably wealthy merchants may create, the removal of the Illinois Central from the market as a borrower, cannot but be viewed as an excellent symptom. The class of corporations of which this was a type have been for years the plague of our money market. Borrowers to the extent of twelve to fifteen millions in the best of times, and ready, because obliged, to pay two and three per cent for money when it was worth the legal rate and no more to persons in good credit, they have enormously straitened the supply, and cut off the mercantile classes from much nseded accommodation. The assignment of all those corporations which have been carrying a heavy floating debt at usurious rates would be an eminently agreeable and cheering sign.

Still, up to the present moment, there is no real relief for the merchants, and the contest between banks and merchants is as violent as ever-One only needs to remember the names of the firms which suspended last week to be certain that the banks did not do their duty by the com munity. There is now some talk of further discounts: but those who know best place no reliance in it, and the chances are that the week upon which we are entering may be even more fruitful of disaster than the last.

It would appear that the banks, which have presented so uniform and harmonious a front in refusing to accommodate their embarrassed customers, are nevertheless much divided, privately, among themselves; some of them holding that they must ultimately break, and that it is useless to protract the agony at the sacrifice of merchapts: others again pretending that the commercial character of the country depends upon the maintenance of specie payments by the banks of the city of New York, and that if they suspend it will take a generation to retrieve the damage. Between these adverse opinions we are given to understand that a few banks are wavering, while the others have taken their stand on one or the other horn of the dilemma. The wretched imbecility of the recent pronunciamientos from the banks may probably be ascribed to this division of counsels.

We see no reason why there should be any quarrel on the point. What mischief would ensue the banks which are in favor of suspension suspended and those which are in favor of cash payments coalesced into one strong body, with one head, under one government, with one policy and the combined resources of all to meet an attack upon any one of the number?

The former class—the non-specie paying banks would, of course, under the constitution, pass into the hands of receivers. But it may prove an easy thing to amend this clause in the constitution, or to pass an act for the relief of the banks in evasion of it, and to secure beforehandas has already been done in other instances—the approval of the Court of Appeals. Or these institutions might obtain charters from the State of Pennsylvania, empowering them to establish agencies here, and do business on a purely paper

On the other hand, the specie paying banks,

relieved from the painful necessity of having to support banks which were a drag and a dead weight on the community, would, under such an arrangement, be able to operate in concert with proper vigor and boldness, and to afford a real measure of succor to the merchants. The very division would concentrate strength in their hands, and would make the diminished body stronger than the aggregate body is to-day.

That the banks ought to take into serious consideration the propriety of some such step is palpable from the feeling their course is arousing against them. It is abundantly manifest that the revulsion in whose midst we stand was originally caused by the indiscreet and undue expansion of the banks, in defiance of the warnings of the wise and the counsels of the press. They stimulated the extravagance, the railroad building, the stock gambling, the overtrading, and all the other direct occasions of this panic. And now that they have got the merchants into the scrape, they leave them there, and allow the first, the most conservative and the most undoubtedly wealthy houses to go down. Such a policy as this is only too obviously calculated to provoke measures of retaliation. The banks should remember that after all they are at the mercy of the men they are breaking.

All business is done partly in cash and partly on credit; there seems to be no reason why we should not try the experiment of cash banks and credit banks.

Mr. Cobb and the Existing Treasury System. One of our despatches from Washington states that the Secretary of the Treasury does not anticipate, from present appearances, that the revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, will amount to more than thirty million dollars; and it is further stated that the administration view this prospect with pleasure, as it will probably offer a check to lavish and corrupt legislation. From present appearances we should not feel surprised to find the revenue falling even below the sum mentioned. Indeed, the government may consider itself fortunate if not forced into a loan to meet its regular expenditures. So much the better. An empty treasury, an economical administration and an bonest executive are what the country requires, and what alone can give it true prosperity. By economy we do not mean a niggardly curtailment of measures absolutely necessary for the developement of our resources-nor a grinding down of the salaries of our public officers True economy will prompt the encouragement of trade and commerce, and the liberal payment of all persons engaged in the public service. But it will also as promptly put down the scheme for robbing the Treasury by squandering the public lands amongst a set of sharpers, and donating large sums for the establishment of naval depots, such as the Weed lobby managed to slip through last Congress, by the purchase at enormous prices of islands of no value except to speculate on the government with. A proper economy also, will oppose headlong appropriations for "harbor and river improvements," by which every member of Congress seeks to secure a portion of public money to be expended in his neighborhood for the deepening or widening of some mud hole -not because the interests of commerce demand it, but because he can make capital at home by securing so much of the " plunder" for distribution amongst his own constituents.

As for an amendment of the existing tariff, we can readily understand the necessity of further legislation. What propriety, for instance, was there in taking off 75 per cent of the duty on liquors? Why should not the great iron interests of the country receive a fair incidental protection? Is the railroad interest to swallow up all other considerations? What argument can be urged against levying a duty on tea? Why should not the tariff be so constructed as to tax luxuries, and thus let the burthen fall upon those heat able to afford it?

We have confidence in the able and distinguished head of the Treasury Department, and we believe he possesses the nerve requisite to meet the present crisis and to urge upon Congress the adoption of a wholesome and proper amenoment of the tariff and the existing revenue laws, and the initiation of honest legislation. There is no doubt the character of the Executive has a powerful influence upon the action of Congress. To the influence of poor Pierce must be charged much of the corruptions which distinguished the proceedings of Congress during his administration. Dishonest legislators were stimulated by the knowledge that the pen of the President stood ready to record his sanction of any scheme, no matter how monstrous, with which his followers were mixed up-whilst measures really possessing merit were actively opposed, and withered under the blighting effect of Executive disfavor. An administration which aided in squandering millions of the public domain on bogus railroads requires no written epitaph beyond that unmeasured contempt which follows it even into its retirement.

The Parsons on the Panic.

Now that the panic has become a "decided hit," the parsons are producing it with great success at their houses. The Rev. Dr. Beecher brought it out before a full house on Sunday se'nnight; and on last Sunday, it was produced simultaneously at half a dozen popular places of religious entertainment. We have given accounts of some of the performances, and publish others in this morning's paper.

Not that the clergy throw much light upon the subject. We doubt, in all humility, whether "clothing ourselves in sackcloth and ashes" would tend, directly, to ease up the money market, and we fear the banks would not be induced to discount more freely on a mere assurance that such and such a congregation were "eating the bitter bread of repentance." These, however, seem to be the recommendations on which our clerical monitors insist most strenuously. In one sermon now before us, the clergyman counsels his hearers to suspend payment rather than pay unusual interest for money, because the Scripture forbids the taking of usury. In another, the bulls and bears are warned that if they pursue their wicked career, St. Paul will be likely to appear to chastise them. A third implores those among us who are in trouble (i. c. who have notes to pay before three P. M.) to turn their thoughts from the frivolous concerns of this world, and to rely firmly on Providence (who will no doubt have the money ready, at the right bank, in time to save the protest.)

Seriously, spart from the absolute immorality of some of these recommendations, one cannot help asking what good purpose do such sermons serve? What is the good of going to church to hear such nonsense as this, and to hear it, too, on the day set especially apart to truth, and from the place where the word of God and of divine wisdom are wont to be preached? Nobody expeote clergymen to be financiers, or to understand how and why panics and revulsions in the monetary world arise, and by what means they can be cured. The time which it requires to obtain a knowledge of these matters is by the clergy devoted to very different studies, as we all know; and it would be as unreasonable to expeet Dr. Be lows or Dr. Sutherland to possess a knowledge of finance, as to expect Jac b Little to be competent to expound the mysteries of Calvinism. But the wonder is that while Jacob Little adheres strictly to his busicess of bulling and bearing stocks, and is never by any accident caught expounding theology, the reverend clargy should invariably jump out of their sphere, whenever an opportunity offers, and make asse of themselves by talking nonsense on such topics as finance.

As a general rule we fancy the clergy will find their duty best discharged by restricting their sermons to the safe, general ground occupied by the gospel of Christ. they depart from safe generalities, and endeavor to mix in the stirring world; when they try to bring their Biblical theories to bear upon the actions of men around them; especially when they attempt, with their dim religious light, to exercise an influence on the temporal movements of the society in which they move; the chances are very great that they will bring ridicule on themselves, and discredit on their office, without really achieving any useful purpose.

It is amusing to see the vigorous efforts made by these parsons to find out the cause of the panic. One says it is produced by our extravagance in dress; another says it is the work of the bulls and bears; a third says it is the consequence of our avarice and money lending; a fourth ascribes it to the agency of the press; and a fifth insinuates that it is a judgment of God upon us because of our sins, and especially the sin of slavery. Well, with so many inquirers for the cause of the panic, it is to be presumed that we shall find it out at last. One thing is certain: there is no doubt the panic exists; and we have grave apprehensions that before it is ended some of the parsons who are now groping for its cause may find their vocation as anti-slavery agitators and star actors on pious boards irretrievably

ALDERMANIC HYPOCRISY .- No one who has read the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen in their session of Thursday evening, and who is acquainted with the character of that august body, can fail to be impressed with a sense of its shameless hypocrisy. A resolution was introduced, and referred to an appropriate committee, reciting the depressed condition of trade in this city, pointing out the strong probability of there being much suffering among the poor during the coming winter, and suggesting that the Commo Council should do all it could to afford relief by giving as much employment as possible in the opening of the Central Park and the carrying on of public works. How stupid and gullible must not the enlightened inhabitants of this metropolis appear to be in the eyes of our good city fathers, when it is expected that they can be caught with such chaff as that! Do these Solons of the City Hall believe that the people of New York do not know why it is that the work on the Central Park had to be suspended? If they do they are very much mistaken The community knows very well, and is not likely to forget, that the suspension of that work was rendered necessary by the depletion of the city treasury, and that that depletion was caused by the frauds and corrupt practices perpetrated and encouraged by those to whom the interests of the city were unfortunately entrusted.

Under such circumstances, how grossly hypothese pretendedly good Samaritans! It is not unlike the action of a Peter Funk swindler interesting bimself in procuring for his victims tickets to the poorhouse. But for the system of corruption, which has its centre in the City Hall, there would have been no necessity for suspending the work at the Central Park. No one is ignorant now of the fact that swindling has become to be one of the recognized institutions of our city government. The exposure of the Lowber contract, and of the immense frauds attempted in connection with the Fort Gansevoort property and the Battery enlargement, has convinced even the most sceptical that our city legislators are unworthy of the slightest degree of confidence, and that most of them regard their positions as simply a means of indulging in their

taste for peculations. And how know we that this very movement does not conceal within it some plan to enrich a fat contractor and his friends in the two boards? It is very natural to suspect that it does just that thing. But if it does not, then it was got up for the purposes of buncombe, and to forward the interests of candidates at the coming election. Either one or both of these motives lie at the bottem of the movement, for we are not accus tomed to see any good thing come from such a quarter as the Common Council. And it is not unworthy of remark that in the same session wherein this resolution was introduced, a proposition to pay each of these Pharisaical legislators \$100 a year for catriage hire was supported, and only failed because the vote did not show a constitutional majority. If we had an honest Common Council the city would have to-day millions in her treasury, and would be able to employ and to pay thousands of workmen in improving the Central Park, building the new City Hall, widening streets, and other works of public improve ment. But corrupt lawmakers and swindling officers and fraudulent contractors swallow up the taxes and leave the treasury bankrupt. Messrs. Aldermen, it would be a good thing to give employment to the poor, but it would be still better if you had left morey in the treasury wherewith to have them paid.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-There was an extra performance the Academy last evening, the programme including se-lections from the "Sounambula," "I/Elistr d'Amore," etc., in which Frezzolini and De La Grange mag, and a concert by Thalberg and Vieuxtemps. There was a very good house for an excellent performance. This evening the record eratorio performance will be given. The programme iscindes the "Jupiter Symphony" of Mozart, th Elserere from the "Trovatore," with Frenzolini and La boostin; the "Quartetie" and "Frayer of Moses," and the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, with Mine. De La Grarge, Mme. Strakosch, Gassier as d others. The prices are very low, and there should be a growded house.

AN AMERICAN PRIMA DORGA IN LUCK .- The Paris corre condest of the Courrier des Etats Unit says that the predictations for the entrée of Mms. Cors de Wilhorst to the Theatre liables have been enddenly abandoned, in conse-quence of the fact thus her husband has suddenly come into possession, by inheritance, of a considerable fortune At first this story was received with doubt, but it is cer ain that it has some foundation, for Mondeur and Madam de Wilhorst have set up their carriage, and are serround-ed by all the appliances of rank and wealth. It will be remembered that it was a financial crists in the affairs of Mme. de Wilhorst which caused her to appear at the Opera. Some of her relations are just now in a similar crisis, and perhaps she may be able to help them out with a

THE LATEST NEWS.

Br. Louis, Oct. 10, 1887. an just arrived from Kanna it has been learned that Jefferson county is largely republican and Calhoun county doubtful. The following precincis of Lea venworth county give republican majorities:—Easton, 45; Wyandotte, 50, and Leavenworth 200. Delaware and Kickspoe give democratic majorities of 50 and 450. In the latter precinct the troops voted at the instance of Governor Walker. Johnson county is conceded to the democrats but it is thought that Douglas county will give a suffi ciently large republican majority to carry the district.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10, 1887.
Advices from Leavenworth to the 8th inst. state the Leavenworth county is the only one, thus far heard from, giving a democratic majurity. Doniphan county gives a of 441, and Douglas a republican majority of 1,600. These returns are given as authentic. Tecumseh township gives 160 republican majority, Topeka 190, and Calhoun 160.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 10—P. M. Later advices state that the majority for Parrott, the republican candidate for Congress, over Ransom, the democratic candidate, is from five to eight thousand

According to the estimate of free State men, the Council will sland - 9 republicans to 4 democrats, and the House

24 republicans to 15 democrats.

Johnson county gives a democratic majority of 260.

Interesting from Washington.
THE PLECTION IN KANSAS—NEWS FROM THE CHINESE
SQUADRON—THE NAVAL COURTS—SWAMP LAND
GBANTS—THE COURT OF CLAIMS, STC.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 10, 1887.
The President received a telegraphic despatch last evening, and another to-day, dated Leavenworth, Oct 8, stating that the democrats had carried the Degislature, and it was believed that Ransom had been elected to Con-

The Navy Department to day received despatches from Ochmodore Armstrong, dated Shanghae, July 15.
On arriving off Woosing Commodore Armstrong found the Levant ashore on North Bank, but by aid from the San Jac'nto she was got off without having sustained any

apparent injury. The Levant left on the 26th for Hong

The ship Portsmonth arrived on the 18th of July a

Woosong from Hong Kong.

Commodore Armstrong states that his principal reason for leaving Hong Kong was that a portion of the senior officers of the Sas Jacinto, himself among the number, were suffering very severely from the disease incidental to that climate, and it was deemed absolutely necessary that they should seek a colder climate. The change had already been bereficial.

Late advices have been received from Ningpo, to the effect

that the Chinese (Cantonese) and Fortuguese have had an engagement, in which the former were victorious and de-stroyed the vessels of the latter, but committed no outrage or depredation upon foreign residents or shipping. Quiet is now completely restored there, and our citizons have no apprehension of any further disturbances in that quarter.

At Shanghai all is tranquil. Our citizons pursue their commercial enterprises without any difficulty or molesta-tion on the part of the Chinese people or authorities. One hundred and eighty thousand dollars of government stock, including interest and premium, was redeemed at

in Naval Court No. 1, the case of Mr. Hall was oon

Commander Manning was examined in behalf of Mr. Hall, and testified to his being subordinate and respectful. Never saw him drunk in his life. Considered him fit for

the saval service in every particular.

Before Court No. 2, the case of Lieut. Flizgerald was up Surgeon Wilson was examined to-day on behalf of the gi-vernment, and Lieut. Westcott for the defence.

In the Third Court, the case of ex-Lieut. Hillary Rhodes was taken up and disposed of. The evidence was entirely documentary, and on the part of the government. Mr. Rhodes refused to appear before the Court, donying that a military tribunal had a right to try him, and yet at the

same time insisting that his case should be investigated.

When the Congress of the United States were enacting
the swamp land laws of 1849 and 1850, they little supposed that they were making a donation of fifty-four millions of acres of land to the States named. It had been represented that a few hundred thousand a tree of overflowed land is those States were entirely worthless, and that the general health of the country required their being drained and brought into cultivation. Such lands it was intended to convey to the States as an indemnity for any improvement which might be put upon them. The law has been made to cover in its operations much of the very best been the case in Louisians. Under the art of 1849, the millions of scree. One million nine hundred thousand scres have been ratented to Missouri.



Judge Gilchrist arrived this evening, and is stopping at REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT-THE TARIFF, STC.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not anticipale that

the revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, will amount to more than thirty millions, from pre-sent appearance. This will not be a subject of regret to the administration, as an empty treasury will be a strong argument in favor of economical legislation, and do away in a great measure with that laviah system of appropria tions which were so well harvested by Wood, Matt

It is highly probable the President will call the attention of Congress to the necessity of amending the tariff, so as to reader its operation more equable on the community, and at the same time incidentally encourage our industrial pursuits. Many of the articles on the free list might adwhilst some of the dutiable articles should be placed on the free list. Mr. Cobb is gathering voluminous statistics on these points, and his report to Congress will be one of the meet valuable which ever emanated from the Treasury

> The Central America Disaster NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1857.

The ship Sultans, from New York, arrived here to day, North Carolins, the corpose of four men, and a piece of wreck supposed to belong to the Central America.

The Steam Frigate Merrimac

The steam frigate Merrimas has been anobe stream for several days awaiting the arrival of Mr. Mead, United States Minister to Brazil, who is detained in New Janetro on Tuesday, if Mr. Mend is able to embark.

Hace Between Flore Cample and Lancet HARTFORD, Oct. 10, 1857.

A race came off this afternoon on the Hartford trotting park, mile heats, best three in five, between Flora Temple and lancet, for a purse of \$1,000. Langet won the first third and fourth beats. Time, 2:84%, 2:25 and 2:28. Flora took the second heat to 2:29. The track is a haif mile one, and the time made by Lancet is said to be the best ever

Fire at Paterson.

A fire broke out this evening about 6 o'clock in Schull's dry house, in the rear of the Nightingale mill, on Badno street, which was consumed, together with an unoccupied building. There was no incarance on the property. A man was hurt but not seriously by the falling of a chimney

the Hon Samuel A. Eliet to wholly without foundat

Foreign News via Cape Hace,

Br. Joseph Macon.

Br. Joseph M. F., Ool. 10, 1807.

The news yacht of the New York Associated Frame wast not out when the steamship Fultes passed Cape Rese.

The weather was unfavorable for getting the news when the Aliastic passed (the despatch does not only when), but is fine to-day, and we have great hopes that the news per Asia, from Liverpool 84 inst, now due, will be obtaine and forwarded to New York in advance of her arrival

Fatal Affray in Boston.

An afray took piace last night in Allen's drinking saless, at the corner of Court and Stoddart streets, between two sporting men named Thomas Mead and Jeremiah Agin. end shot Agin dead—it is said to have been in self-defence. Mead was arrested.

Thomas Mond was taken before the Police Court this norming, and charged with the murder of Jerem He pleaded "not guilty," waived an examination, and was committed to jail to await an investigation by the Grand Jury at the November term. Rufus Choose and Heary F. Durant, Esque., are his counsel.

The Prize Fight between Lazarus and Horrigan. BUFFALO, Oct. 10, 1867.

A prize fight was fought in Canada, opposite this city-

this afternoon, between two Buffalo puglists, named Lam-rus and Horrigan. They fought one hundred and twenty-eight rounds in two hours and fifty-five minutes, and ther conquering then, the stakes were withdrawn.

The Southern Mail. WARRINGTON, Oct. 10. 1887.

The Southern mail has arrived, but the newspapers com-

tain no news of importance.

Three companies of the Fourth Artillery, Colonel Monroe, from Key West on the 26th ult., had arrived at New

Orleans, en route for Kanses.

City Intelligence.

ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE DAY BOOK —District Attor-ncy Hall appeared before Justice Wood, yesterday, and made an affidavit charging Nathaniel R. Stinson, editor of the New York Day Book, with encouraging illegal gambiling, who issued a warrant for his arrest and placed it in the bands of an officer for service. The examination was to have taken place in the afternoon, at the Essex Market Police Court, but the efficer arriving with his petsoner, who was accompanied with his friends, haft as bour after the Justice had vacated the bench, he was cobtained. It seems that on the lat of October an advertisement appeared in the Day Book of an alleged illegal totery, to be drawn in Georgia by S. Shaw & Oc., and attention was drawn to it in the editorial page; and, paradoxical as it may appear, the same issue contained a family editors!, calling upon the District Altorray to use streamons efforts for the suppression of gambling. The editor also took occasion to say that police justices were no better than State prison folions. The District Attornay has taken his advice, and supposes that the editor of the Day Book is a willing sacrifice. bling, who issued a warrant for his arrest and pla

Lo, THE FOOR INDIAN!-An association calling firelf if "American Indian Aid Association" has recently been or ganized in this city, the object of which is to "pr

and civilise the aberigines of the United States." The
plan they propose to adopt is as follows:—

1. To awaken an interest in the minds of the public in behalf of the Indian race by means of agents and vubidications,
at owing the enormous is justice. amounting to wholesale robhery and murder, perceivated upon them.

2 To put a stop to this robeing of the Indians, by which
they are driver into awamps and mountains to starve and
freeze, and busted and shot like the beagts of the forest.

3. To relition Corgress to furnish such as have nome with
suitable and fertile recervations, with agricultural implements
and other suitable helps to a true civilization.

4. To sustain upon each receive a sufficient number of persons of both revers properly qualified to encourage and directhe deve openment of all their better faculties, and if necessary
to employ agents to visit the reverves and accordant he astemicondition and needs of all the various tribes.

5. That Congress be petitioned to sanction the appointment
as magistrates and other civil officers, of a certain number of
those white men who may colonies as tenshers among the Ladians, giving them power to arrest and punish venders of
the Indians, is accordance with the laws of the United States,
to that reliber the red nor the white man may have any excuse for retalisative vengeance upon the innocent.

The efficers of the association are—Tappan Townessed,
obairmen; L. I. Warner, M. D., treasurer; W. C. Gould,
scoretary; John Bossoe, general agent. There is also a
board of directors, among whom is Mrs. Elins W. Parabam. A public meeting of the association will be held as
Clinion Hall, on Monday evening, the 12th inst.

Mizeing.—A Distributed for the store, 548 Pearl street, about 9

Thos. D. Gill sepie left his store, 548 Pearl street, about 9 o'clock, A. M., to collect some rents at a house in Cherry street, above Market, and the last seen of Mr. G. was at street, above Market, and the last seen of Mr. G. was at the house in Cherry street. No cause can be assigned for his absence but that he has been murdered or accidentally drowned. His demestic o role was a very happy one, and his business was without embarramment: Mr. Gilbergie was about severally years of age, tall and stout built, a little stoeping in his walk, wore a black wig, had on when be left home a black cloth coat and pantaleons, black satism vest, black hat and boots; also, gold wasten and chain, and gold spectacles. Any one who will give information that shall I ad to the recovery of the body, or a certainty as his whereshouts, shall be handsomely rewarded. Besides, perhaps, it might be the means of saving the life of sides, perhaps, it might be the means of saving the life of his wife. Information may be left with C. H. Rakor, 22 South street, or with the family, 125 Ninth avenue. Will the Bouthern. Western and Eastern papers please notice, in some way to assist in the search, for the benefit of the distressed family?

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 20, in Chrystie street, a new cohoe edition, was formally opened yesterday, and the occasion drew together a large attendance of ladice to witness the orew regener a large attendance of ladies to witness the chibition. This school is the largest in the city, perhaps in the United States. The lot is 100x100, and cost \$18,000. The main building is 97 feet by 50 feet, with frost and reasoning each 30 to 25 feet. The masonry will cost \$21,000.

Total cost.

Total cost.

Total cost.

Total cost.

To building is of brick trimmed with brown stone, and is neat, roomy, well ventilated and comfortable. It will accommodate 3,000 pupils, and it is expected that there will stone be two thousand registered. The seats in the class rooms are so arranged that the children cannot talk to one another or look at each other's slates or books without being noticed by the teacher. By an ingenious hins given by the principal of the male department, Mr. J. W. Mather, to the architect, the stairways are so constructed that the scholars can all leave the school in a few minutes—a fact of great importance, should a fire coour. This is done by a double stairs, which wind around each other, but never cross, and end in a common court yard. The hint was taken from the threads of an auger, which never crosses each other and terminate at a common point. Anogether the new schoolbouse is a great success, and the people of the Tenth ward may congratude the minutes on the fine school provided for their children. There was an exhibition yesterday by the scholars, which was very creditable. Addresses were delivered by the Amistant Super-intendent, Wm. Jones, Jr., Henry Kiddie and others.

J. W. Mather is principal of the male department, Martha ame of the Female department, and Annie Thompson of the primary department.

splendid first class organ took place on Friday evening last, at the establishment of the builder, Mr. Heary Erben, in Centre street. The organ is intended for the First last, at the establishment of the builder, Mr. Henry Rrbes, in Contre street. The organ is intended for the First Presbyterian church, New Orleans. The case, which is thirty feet wide and eighteen feet deep, is of beautiful workmanehip, highly creamented, and in a ciyle to suffice order of the church. The front pipes are gift, and an awer the double purpose of ornament and utility. It has three sets of kays, forty-six stoys, and nearly three thousand pipes, and in every particular is a noble instrument. Every note is clear, beautifully volced, and the reed stops the best we ever heard. The podal stops are most excellent, firm and schoorous in quality, and we are inclined to cavy our friends of New Orleans the possession of such a magnificent specimen of art. Those who were so fertunate as to gain a finishion in the limited space set apart for the audience, (in consequence of the vast dimensions of the organ.) esjoyed a rich musical treat at the hands—and feet, we may say—of that emisent reganist, George Washibourne Korgan, where "valuable services Mr. Erben obtained for the cocasion. It is not necessary for us to orticles any particular part of this performance, when it was acknowledged by all who heard him that Mr. Morgan as an organist; but we cannot let pass without a tipe the artonishing effects produced by his pedal playing, which stately Fugues of Back to, the light and fantactic we siding March, and the American National Anshess, with its lafality of variations as performed by Mr. M. The andisone were highly delighted with the evening's entertainment; and we hope often to have the pleasure of listening to the grand and respectio tonce of Mr. Erben's organs, particularly when performed upon by such a master of the list strument as Mr. Morgan.

The Taguer Companies.—The hard times seem to have had no effect thus far upon the military ardor of our young

THE TARGET COMPANIES -The hard times seem to have had no effect thus far upon the military arder of our young men, if we may judge from the number of target con nice that parade the streets daily. As yet the fina nies that parade the streets daily. As yet the financial crists has not affected the small manufacturers, and the young men employed in them, who generally take not thought of the morraw, are willing to lavest their spare money in military expeditions for a "day's shooting," even if they should be a little "short" for a month after wards. Most of these target excursions were planned last summer, and as the prizes are bought, dinners ordered and bands hired, those interested prefer to felfil their engagements, even though it should cause them some embarassement. As the season progresses, the number of the excursions will fail of.

The following companies passed the Herald office during the past week.—

Mohawk Guarde, Thomas Roe, captain, paraded forty-five muskeds to the River House, where they shot for 20 prizes. The members of this guard belong to 16 Engine Company. They were well drilled and solderlike in appearance.

nusic.

Smith Geard, Captain W. Smith, paraded fifty muskels in their annual excursion to Bollevae Garden.

Tailor Guard, Captain Trops, termed out thirty muskels in their excursion to Stryker's Bay. The First Lieutenant of this Company is T. B. Per-dergrast.

Franklin Guard, Captain Nicholas White, paraded dings.

PATHERON, Oct. 10, 1857.

The special telegraphic despatch announcing the insanity